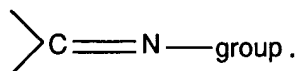


## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

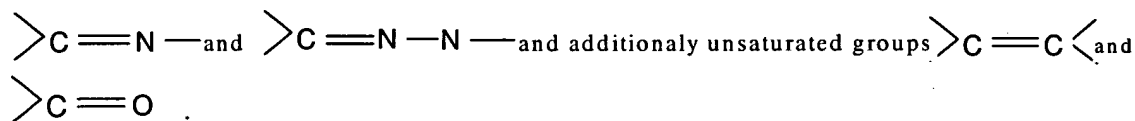
1. (Currently Amended) A process for the hydrogenation of an imine ~~with hydrogen under elevated pressure in the presence of~~ comprising:

- a). forming, with or without an inert solvent, a reaction mixture of 1) an imine, 2) an iridium catalyst and with or without an inert solvent, wherein the reaction mixture contains 3) an acid, and 4) an ammonium chloride, bromide or iodide, or a metal chloride, bromide or iodide that is soluble in the reaction mixture, and additionally contains an acid.
- b). reacting the mixture with hydrogen under elevated pressure.

2. (Original) A process according to claim 2, wherein the imine contains at least one



3. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the imine contains at least one of the groups



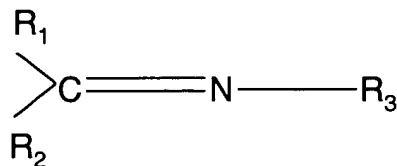
4. (Original) A process according to claim 3, wherein the free bonds are saturated with hydrogen or organic radicals having from 1 to 22 carbon atoms or organic hetero radicals having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and at least one hetero atom from the group O, S, N and P; or the

nitrogen atom of the group  $>C=N\text{---}$  is saturated with  $NH_2$  or a primary amino group

having from 1 to 22 carbon atoms or a secondary amino group having from 2 to 40 carbon atoms.

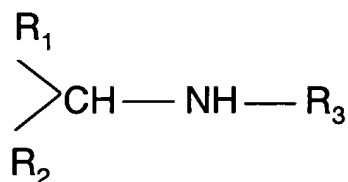
5. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein an aldimine, ketimine or hydrazone is hydrogenated.

6. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein the imine is an imine of formula I



(I)

which is hydrogenated to form an amine of formula II



(II)

wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, cycloalkyl having from 3 to 8 ring carbon atoms; heterocycloalkyl bonded *via* a carbon atom and having from 3 to 8 ring atoms and 1 or 2 hetero atoms from the group O, S and NR<sub>6</sub>; a C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>aralkyl bonded *via* an alkyl carbon atom, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl substituted by the mentioned cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl;

or wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>aryl, or C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>heteroaryl bonded *via* a ring carbon atom and having 1 or 2 hetero atoms in the ring; R<sub>3</sub> being unsubstituted or substituted by -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, F, Cl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>haloalkyl, -OH, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-aryl or -aryloxy or -arylthio, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-aralkyl or -aralkoxy or -aralkylthio, secondary amino having from 2 to 24 carbon atoms, -CONR<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> or by -COOR<sub>4</sub>, and the aryl radicals and the aryl groups in the aralkyl, aralkoxy and aralkylthio in turn being unsubstituted or substituted by -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, F, Cl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -alkoxy or -alkylthio, -OH, -CONR<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> or by -COOR<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, or

R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> together are tetra- or penta-methylene or 3-oxapentylene; R<sub>6</sub> has independently the same meaning as given for R<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently of the other a hydrogen atom, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 8 ring carbon atoms, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, secondary amino having from 2 to 24 carbon atoms, -CONR<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> or by -COOR<sub>4</sub>; C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>aryl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>aralkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted as R<sub>3</sub>, or -CONR<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> or -COOR<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are as defined hereinbefore; or

R<sub>3</sub> is as defined hereinbefore and R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together are alkylene having from 2 to 5 carbon atoms that is optionally interrupted by 1 or 2-O-, -S- or NR<sub>6</sub>-radicals, and/or unsubstituted or substituted by =O or as R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> above in the meaning of alkyl, and/or condensed with benzene, pyridine, pyrimidine, furan, thiophene or pyrrole; or

R<sub>2</sub> is as defined hereinbefore and R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together are alkylene having from 2 to 5 carbon atoms that is optionally interrupted by 1 or 2-O-, -S- or NR<sub>6</sub>-radicals, and/or unsubstituted or substituted by =O or as R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> above in the meaning of alkyl, and/or condensed with benzene, pyridine, pyrimidine, furan, thiophene or pyrrole.

7. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> as heteroaryl form a 5- or 6-membered ring having 1 or 2 identical or different hetero atoms.

8. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> as heteroaryl-substituted alkyl are derived from a 5- or 6-membered ring having 1 or 2 identical or different hetero atoms.

9. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> as heterocycloalkyl or as hetero-cycloalkyl-substituted alkyl contain from 4 to 6 ring atoms and 1 or 2 identical or different hetero atoms from the group O, S and NR<sub>6</sub>, wherein R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, phenyl or benzyl.

10. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> as alkyl are unsubstituted or substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl.

11. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> as unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl contain from 3 to 6 ring carbon atoms.

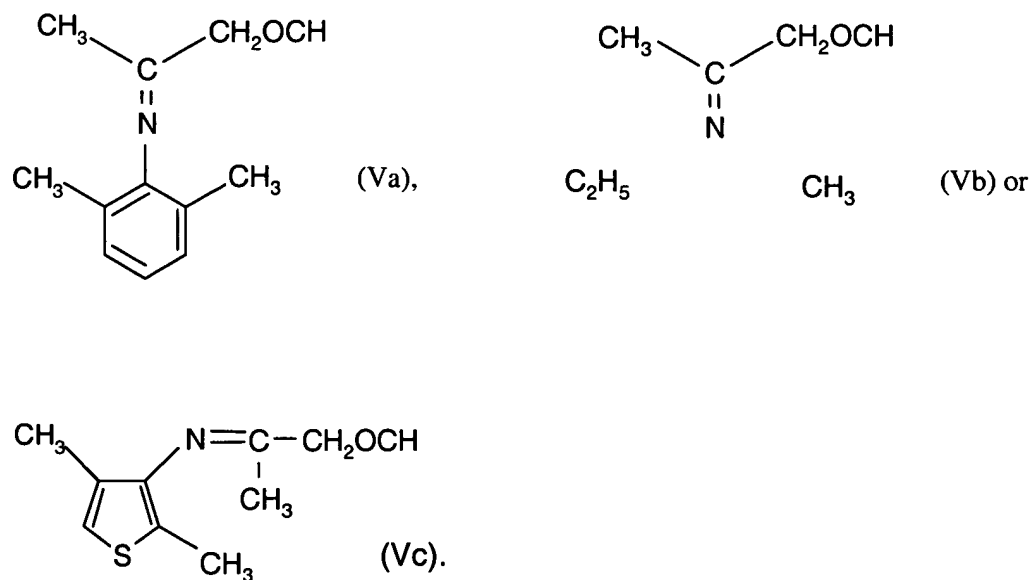
12. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> as aryl are unsubstituted or substituted naphthyl or phenyl, and R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> as aralkyl are unsubstituted or substituted phenylalkyl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkylene.

13. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together form, with the carbon atom or the -N=C group to which they are bonded, respectively, a 5- or 6-membered ring.

14. (Original) A process according to claim 5, wherein formula I R<sub>3</sub> is 2,6-di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylphen-1-yl, R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, and R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxymethyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxyethyl.

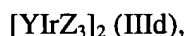
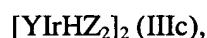
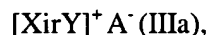
15. (Original) A process according to claim 14, wherein R<sub>3</sub> is 2,6-dimethylphen-1-yl or 2-methyl-6-ethylphen-1-yl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl or methyl, and R<sub>2</sub> is methoxymethyl.

16. (Original) A process according to claim 6, wherein the imine corresponds to the formula



17. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the iridium catalyst is a homogeneous catalyst that is substantially soluble in the reaction medium.

18. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the catalyst corresponds to the formula III, IIIa, IIIb, IIIc or IIId



wherein X is two olefin ligands or a diene ligand, Y is a diphosphine having secondary phosphine groups

(a) the phosphine groups of which are bonded to a carbon chain having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, or

(b) the phosphine groups of which are either bonded directly or *via* a bridge group

-CR<sub>a</sub>R<sub>b</sub>- in the ortho positions of a cyclopentadienyl ring or are each bonded to a cyclopentadienyl ring of a ferrocenyl, or

(c) one phosphine group of which is bonded to a carbon chain having 2 or 3 carbon atoms and the other phosphine group of which is bonded to an oxygen atom or a nitrogen atom bonded terminally to that carbon chain, or

(d) the phosphine groups of which are bonded to the two oxygen atoms or nitrogen atoms bonded terminally to a C<sub>2</sub>-carbon chain;

with the result that in the cases of (a), (b), (c) and (d) a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring is formed together

with the Ir atom, the radicals Z are each independently of the other(s) Cl, Br or I, A<sup>-</sup> is the anion of an oxy or complex acid, and M<sup>+</sup> is an alkali metal cation or quaternary ammonium, and R<sub>a</sub> and R<sub>b</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen,

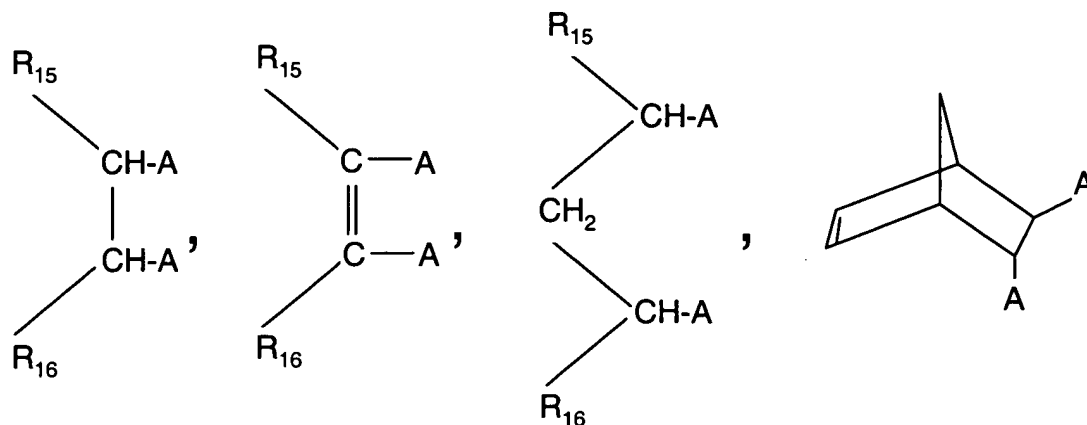
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>fluoroalkyl, phenyl or benzyl or are phenyl or benzyl having from 1 to 3 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy substituents.

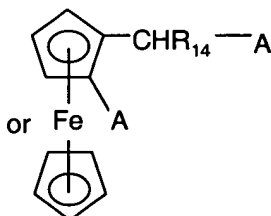
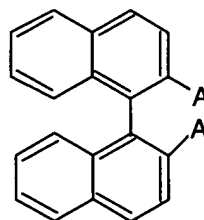
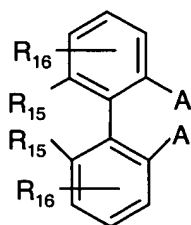
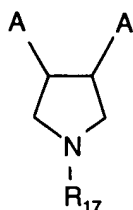
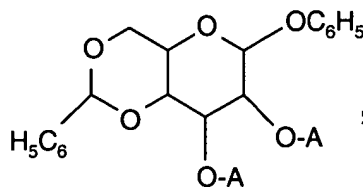
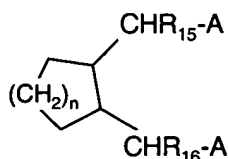
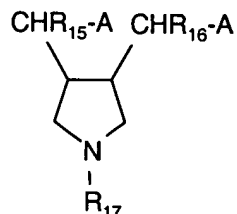
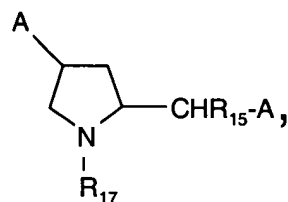
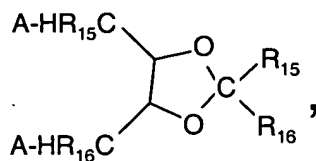
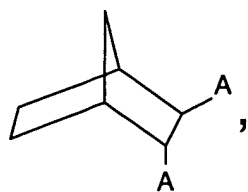
19. (Original) A process according to claim 18, wherein the diphosphine Y contains at least one chiral carbon atom.

20. (Original) A process according to claim 18, wherein X as an olefin ligand is branched or linear C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylene; and X as a diene ligand is an open-chain or cyclic diene having from 4 to 12 carbon atoms.

21. (Original) A process according to claim 18, wherein the secondary phosphine groups contain two identical or different radicals from the following group: linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; unsubstituted or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl-orC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy-substituted C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl-CH<sub>2</sub>-, phenyl or benzyl; or phenyl or benzyl substituted by halogen (e.g. F, Cl or Br), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>Si, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Si, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>haloalkoxy (e.g. trifluoromethoxy), -NH<sub>2</sub>, phenyl<sub>2</sub>N-, benzyl<sub>2</sub>N-, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>N-, -ammonium-X<sub>1</sub><sup>-</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>M<sub>1</sub>, -CO<sub>2</sub>M<sub>1</sub>, -PO<sub>3</sub>M<sub>1</sub> or by -COO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl (e.g. -COOCH<sub>3</sub>), wherein M<sub>1</sub> is an alkali metal or hydrogen and X<sub>1</sub><sup>-</sup> is the anion of a monobasic acid.

22. (Original) A process according to claim 18, wherein the diphosphine Y is of the formula:





wherein

$R_{15}$  and  $R_{16}$  are each independently of the other hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, or phenyl or benzyl having from 1 to 3  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy substituents,

$R_{14}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, or phenyl or benzyl having from 1 to 3  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy substituents,

$R_{17}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, phenyl, benzyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy-CO-,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl-CO-, Phenyl-CO-, naphthyl-CO- or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylNH-CO-,

A may be identical or different groups  $-PR_2$ , wherein R is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or phenyl or benzyl having from 1 to 3  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy,  $-CF_3$  or partially or fully fluorinated  $C_2$ - $C_4$ alkoxy substituents, and

N is 0, 1 or 2.

23. (Original) A process according to claim 18, wherein the diphosphine Y is  
 {(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)phosphine  
 {(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-4-N,N-dipropyl-aminophenyl)phosphine  
 {(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-diisopropyl-4-N,N-dimethyl-aminophenyl)phosphine  
 {(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-diisopropyl-4-N,N-dibenzyl-aminophenyl)phosphine  
 {[{(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-4-N,N-dibenzyl-aminophenyl)phosphine  
 {(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-4-(1'-pyrrolo)-phenyl)phosphine  
 {[{(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-4,N,N-dipentyl-aminophenyl)phosphine  
 {[{(R)-1-[(S)-2-diphenylphosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-4,N,N-dimethyl-aminophenyl)phosphine  
 1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane or  
 {[{(R)-1-[(S)-2-di(4-methoxyphenyl)phosphino]ferrocenyl}ethyl-di(3,5-dimethyl-4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)phosphine.

24. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the ammonium chloride, bromide or iodide, or the metal chloride, bromide or iodide that is soluble in the reaction mixture, is used in an amount of from 0.01 to 200 mol %, based on the iridium catalyst.

25. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the metal chloride, bromide or iodide used is an alkali metal chloride, bromide or iodide.

26. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the ammonium or alkali metal chloride, bromide or iodide is a tetraalkylammonium chloride, bromide or iodide having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups or in the case of an alkali metal chloride, bromide or iodide is a sodium, lithium or potassium chloride, bromide or iodide.

27. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the acid is an inorganic or organic acid.

28. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the acid is used in an amount of from 0.001 to 50% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 50% by weight, based on the imine.

29. (Original) A process according to claim 27, wherein the organic acid is an aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic acid, sulfonic acid or phosphorus (V) acid.

30. (Original) A process according to claim 27, wherein the organic acid is acetic acid, propionic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, chloroacetic acid or methanesulfonic acid, and the inorganic acid is H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

31. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of the imine to the iridium catalyst is from 500 000 to 20.

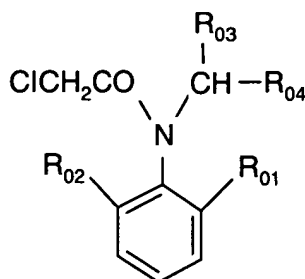
32. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction temperature is from -20 to 100°C.

33. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the hydrogen pressure is from 5 to 150 bar.

34. (Original) A process according to claim 2, wherein the hydrogenation is carried out in a loop reactor.

35. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein an aldimine or a ketimine formed *in situ* before or during the hydrogenation is hydrogenated.

36. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula

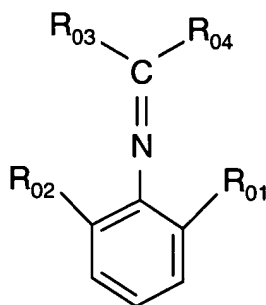


(IV),

wherein R<sub>01</sub>, R<sub>02</sub> and R<sub>03</sub> are each independently of the other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, and R<sub>04</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxymethyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxyethyl, ~~by (1) hydrogenation of~~ comprising:

a). forming, with or without an inert solvent, a reaction mixture of 1) an imine of the formula

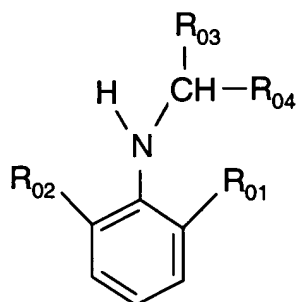




(V)

~~with hydrogen in the presence of 2) an iridium catalyst, 3) an acid, and 4) an ammonium chloride, bromide or iodide, or a metal chloride, bromide or iodide that is soluble in the reaction mixture;~~

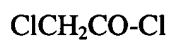
b). reacting the mixture with hydrogen under elevated pressure and with or without an inert solvent to form an amine of the formula



(VI);

and

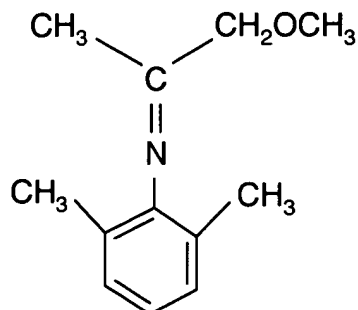
~~(2)~~ c). reaction thereof with the compound of formula



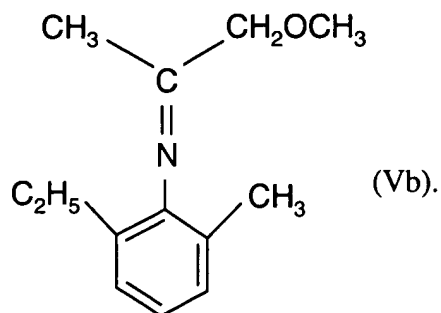
(VII),

~~wherein in the hydrogenation the reaction mixture contains an ammonium chloride, bromide or iodide, or a metal chloride, bromide or iodide that is soluble in the reaction mixture, and additionally contains an acid.~~

37. (Original) A process according to claim 36, wherein the imine used is a compound of the formula



(Va) or



(Vb).